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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. "There are four military regions in Rumania. They are: Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, and Craiova. [redacted]  
50X1 [redacted] The military regions exercise their control through the so-called  
50X1 CMR (Comisariat Militar Raional - Military Sector Commissary); this body  
50X1 replaced the former Centru de Recrutare (Recruiting Center). [redacted]  
50X1 [redacted] In Bucharest,  
50X1 there are eight in each city sector. This, however, is  
only an assumption. [redacted] two of these CMR's in Bucharest served  
50X1 as organs for recruitment. This was confirmed during the Spring of 1953 when  
50X1 the new 'Concentrari' (drafting) took place. [redacted] a stateless  
50X1 person, was drafted, by mistake; he was a business man of Armenian origin,  
50X1 who owned a private coffee shop on Buzesti Street. He belonged to the 1934  
50X1 contingent [redacted] and had received a notice  
50X1 on a printed card to appear at the CMR. The card was headed:

CMR No (?)  
City Sector T Vladimirescu  
Strada Plantelor No (?)

All CMR's in the capital have a number.  
two of them are located:

-Plantelor Street, City Sector T Vladimirescu  
-Serban Voda No 46, City Sector N Balcescu

2. "Recruiting starts at the age of 18. Draftees are summoned, by card, to the local CMR, where a special board determines to which branch of the Armed Forces a youth will be assigned. This is only a first selection, based on the youth's social origin; the final determination is made when the youth is 21 years old. After the first classification and medical examination, the draftee remains home until he reaches the age of 21, when

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conscription actually takes place. Conscription is compulsory by law, but no formal system exists for the sending of notices to 18 and 21 year olds, etc. The Constitution of the RPR provides for military service by all Rumanian youths, but nothing is mentioned about age or term of service; these are established by MFA (Ministerul Fortelor Armate - Ministry of Armed Forces). Every year, in the spring and then in the fall the following operations take place at the CMR's:

Compulsory conscription and classification of all 18 year olds.

-Drafting of all 21 year olds and assignment to an MFA unit.

-Termination of service of all those who have completed their terms of military service, and issuance of separation papers.

Twenty-one year olds are normally divided into two groups, the first drafted in the spring, the second in the fall of the year. (Simultaneous with this operation, is the separation from the service of two other groups). By an administrative order of Spring 1953, the length of military service in all the branches of the service was standardized at three years. This held true for the DGSM (Directia Generala Serviciul Muncii - General Directorate Work Service) units, too.

3. "The social scale applied in assigning recruits to a certain arm, is as follows:

(a) Sons of workers, poor farmers, and PMR Party members, and all boys considered persona grata by the regime are assigned to the best MFA units (Navy, Air Force, Chemical Units, etc).

(b) Sons of middle class farmers, State employees (not members of the PMR Party), State pensioners and, in general, all boys whose fathers have been issued the Carnet Militar in 1951, are assigned to MFA units, but receive commissions of less importance.

(c) Sons of business men, ex-collaborators, kulaks and reactionaries (including sons of the great mass of reactionaries who did not receive the Carnet Militar in 1951) are all assigned to DGSM units.

Farmers in the RPR are grouped into three classes (note, above): Poor (saraci), middle (mijlocasi - owning a small piece of land), rich (chiaburi - kulaks). It should also be borne in mind that all DGSM units belong to the MFA, not the MAI. [redacted] as late as February 1954, [redacted] units working under command of MFA officers in the streets of Bucharest).

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4. "Regarding the Carnet Militar (Military Book), in 1951 a general verification of all military papers took place in the RPR. The old Livret Militar was replaced by the Carnet Militar. During that check, many officers of the former regime were demoted, and many NCO's were promoted. (Sergeants were promoted to lieutenant or 1st lieutenant); the changes were made on the basis of one's sympathies during World War II, but more on one's social origin. None of the officers belonging to the Medical Corps (physicians, pharmacists, etc) were demoted.

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[redacted] (It can be purchased in Bucharest - as can almost anything these days.) It is approximately 14 by 9 cms, brown, cardboard, number of inside pages unknown. The pages are similar to those in the Labor Book, green, with 'RPR' printed all over the page /presumably like a water-mark/. It contained all personal data pertaining to the holder, including his picture (the typical Rumanian photo used on ID cards, with an official stamp in the right corner) and over the corner, a CMR seal. This military book was not used for transfer of a person from one place to another, except in the case of definite transfers.

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5. "The military term of DGSM units was the same as that of other branches, but the DGSM uniform was not the regular military uniform. The winter uniform was the blue Soviet type, with a 'Caciula' (Soviet winter cap), and high boots. The summer uniform was grey-blue cotton with either long or short trousers, and a matching cap. DGSM personnel rank up to Sergeant, but are under the command of an MFA officer. They were employed in various kinds of

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work: Agriculture, road construction, construction of buildings (civilian or military), etc. During January and February 1954, (a terrible winter in Rumania), DGSM units shovelled snow in Bucharest. DGSM personnel are unpaid, and their duty assignment really depends on the needs of the MFA. They might be sent home after one year and then recalled, after a few months, for another year, and so on, until three years of service have been completed. After that, they might be re-drafted, like any other MFA member of the Reserve having a Carnet Militar, for a period of instruction, but since they still belong to the DGSM, they will always be assigned to some work unit in the RPR.

6. "Draftees belonging to categories one and two (above), perform their military service in the Cluj military region. All new draftees perform their service in a military region other than that of their birth.

7. "In the Spring of 1953, the first mass military draft took place throughout the RPR. Classes ('Contingents') from 1934 to 1948, (persons born from 1913 through 1927), were called up. That mass draft was the first 'Concentrare' affecting all ranks and all arms of the service, including the Medical Corps. Certain exemptions were allowed for as follows:

All persons in the field of labor declared 'indispensable' by the Personnel Office of the Institution for which they worked. These people were given an 'Adeverinta' to that effect from the Personnel Office, which served to exempt them from the draft.

Private business men, small tradesmen, and civilian truck owners who performed services for State Institutions, etc, were also exempted. The first two categories needed only to show their 'Autorizatie de Functionare' (Commerce Permit) which was sufficient for exemption. The other category (truck owners) produced an 'Adeverinta' showing that they had worked for a State Institution, and that their services were indispensable.

8. "Among the personnel belonging to the Medical Reserve Corps, was Dr I Weintraub, a physician who worked in a State Hospital in the morning, and also had a private medical ambulatory on Calea Serban Voda, No 41. Weintraub was an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps, and was drafted during the mass conscription.

50X1 [redacted] he expressed his displeasure in being called, stating that he was an old man, (he was 57 or 58 years old). Fortunately, he succeeded in procuring a certificate from his hospital, and was subsequently exempted.

9. "The period of military instruction to which all members of the reserve were called, lasted two months.

50X1 [redacted] many of them managed to exempt themselves by paying five hundred to one thousand lei to some member of the CMR. [redacted]

10. "A DGSM unit was located on Calea Serban Voda, almost at the corner of Cutitul de Argint Street (near the MBS garage); approximately two hundred DGSM personnel were lodged there.

11. "Military Training in RPR Universities: the first military training to take place in the RPR universities, was in the school year 1951 and 1952. Every student in his first year had to attend courses. During the course of the school year, compulsory courses consisted of two hours a week of military and political (theoretical) education. At the end of the school year, all students had to have two months of practical training with some military unit. [redacted] the military requirements were extremely difficult. The student mentioned a military platform based on an offensive, /7/. In both cases, above, instructors were MFA officers and NGO's. After leaving a university, students attend a six months accelerated course, at the end of which they are promoted to the rank of 1st or 2nd Lieutenant (it always depends on degree of political reliability); the branch of the armed forces to which a person is assigned depends, in all cases, on the branch of the university he was in. Upon

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discharge, one automatically becomes a member of the reserve and is eligible for re-draft for short periods of military training. These people are issued the Carnet Militar.

12. "ACG Center Personnel: Following is a list of some of the personnel at the ACG Center (Central de Aparare Contra Gazelor - Antigas Defense Center), which is normally located in the 21st Infantry Regiment barracks on Flevnei Street, but which was transferred to Trestieni village because of the air raid threat during World War II:

50X1 (a) Ion Dobreanu, [redacted] During World War II he was a lt colonel of the chemical arm, and was my Commanding Officer at the ACG Center. Dobreanu was re-drafted in September 1949 and sent to the Chemical Center of Fagaras. [redacted]

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50X1 (b) [fnu] Marian, [redacted] During World War II, he was a major at the ACG Center, and was in charge of the Recruiting Center (Biroul Mobilizarii). In 1946 he was re-drafted, and made a lt colonel. He was also at the Chemical Center of Fagaras, where he taught.

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50X1 (c) Florian Milea, [redacted] formerly a captain of the ACG Center. He was drafted for a three-month period in 1948. Now he is a musician, and composes light music under the name of Valentin Del Mar. [redacted]

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50X1 (d) Traian Martin [redacted] was a lieutenant in the ACG Center at Trestieni during World War II. Now he is a major at the Chemical Center of Fagaras. [redacted]

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50X1 (e) Ion Joita, [redacted] a former World War II officer of the 6th Guard Regiment Mihai Viteazul. He is known as the 'Hero of Tigancea' (Prut River). [redacted]

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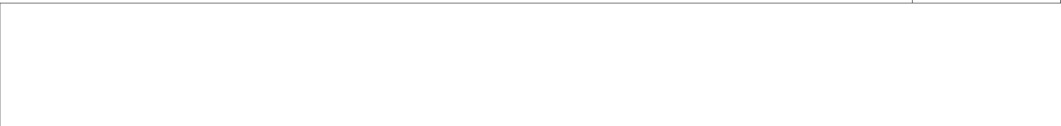
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13. "All officers of the chemical arm were trained in German chemical arm schools in Germany during World War II.

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214	60M
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233.5	60M
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233.3	60M
333.3	60M
433.3	60M
236	60M
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